THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY HERALD. A FOURTH EDITION REQUIRED Wonderful Success of Newspaper Literature.

Monday, we published a third edition of many thousands of the Illustrated Weekly Herald, containing an account of the riots in Philadelphia We have now printed a fourth edition of just as many thousands, to supply the demand for the "Great Western," and packets yet to sail.

The manner in which this illustrated Weekly

Herald has been received by the public has astonis ed even us, who were long since prepared to be astonished at nothing. Many attempts have been heretefore made to establish pictorial papers in this city, but from their invariable want of success, the poverty of the effort, want of talent and genius in managing it, it was supposed that such a thing could not be made to succeed here. We have shown, however, that such a paper, if properly got up, is certain of receiving ample patronage

of this paper has been, that a great proportion of the recent sales have been amongst the Irish—the most pious and determined followers of Bishop Hughes, who bought the beautiful illustrated Herald in the very face of his bull of excommunication against

We mean to continue at proper intervals, and as occasion may require, the publication of Illus rated Weekly Heralds. We have four or five artists almost constantly in our employment; and we are prepared to give graphic illustrations of the progress of society, and all important events in the most expeditious, accurate, and graphic style. As oon as the excitement of these riots is over, we shall enter on the work of illustrating the manner in which the two great parties are conducting the Presidential contest, by means of engravings, of the beauty and excellence of which no one can form any conception until they are published.

i "nnday—Leaves New York, at 2 and 11 A. M.; at 2, 5 and il. Leaves Port Richmond, at 20 minutes to 5, and 10 A. M.; 5 and 75 P. M.; 12, 1844 say 11, 5m*re

PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMBOATS
FOR ALBANY.

DAILY, Sandays excepted—Through Direct, at 7 P.M., from the Steamboat Fier between Courtlands and Liberty acroets.
For steamboat KNICKERSOCKER, Captain A. P. Et. In., Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 7.
The Steamboat ROCHESTER, Captain A. Houghton, on the court of th

assengers taking this line of boats will arrive in Albany is

For passage or freight, apply on board, or to P. C. Schultz at he office on the whorf.

REGULAR OPPOSITION.

EVENING LINE AT SEVEN OCLK
FOR ALBANY, without Landing.—Cabin
Duck 30 ents, Bortis fro. House, will
seve the Fier at the foot of Cedar afrect.

Regular days from New York, Monday, Wednesday and
Friday. From Albany Ta-eday, Thursday and Nusday.—This boat has been lengthered and fitted up in a cest and comfortable style, with new bodding and furniture throughout.
She has a number of elegant state Roomes, and cas accommodate from 26 to 140 passages. Harvas, signs draught of water, she will not be detained on an House, and cas accommodate from 26 to 140 passages. Harvas, signs draught of water, she will not be detained on an House, signs draught of water, she will not be detained on an House, signs draught of water, she will not be detained on the state of th

legited. FORT HAMILTON AND NEW YORK?
Leave New York & A. M., 18, F. M.
Fort Hamilton 75, A. M., 48, F. M.,
(Sundays excepted.)
CLIFT 10 N AN N S. W YORK
Leaves New York & A. M., 2 and 36, F. M.,
Clifton 75, A. M. 35, and 45, F. M.,
130 re (Sundays excepted.)

WOODHULL & MINTURNS, 87 Bouth st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—New Line—Haguiar Packet
of 26th July.—The aplendid, fast sailing packet ship
as above, her regular day.
For freight or passage, naving accommodatious unequalled
or splender or comfort, apply on board, at Orleans wharf, foet
of well street, or to

Price of passage \$100.
The packet ship Siddons, Capt. Cobb, will succeed the Cocus and sail the 28th of August jyl ec.

FOR LONDON—Packet of the 20th July—The FOR LONDON—Packet of the 20th July—The phendind, fast sailing packet ship HENDRICK at JUDSON, Capt George Moore, will sail punctually as ables her regular day.
This superior packet has very fine accommodations for cabin, second cabin and sterrage passengers, who will be taken at very reasonable rates, if erry application be made on board, or to W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT.

Persons wishing to send for their friends to come out in this ship or any of the like, or who are about to remit inquey, can make favorable arrangements by applying as above.

PHILADELPHIA RIOTS

PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.

[From Philadelphia Ledger, July 16.]

It is remarkable, that agmid the conflicting statements respecting the "first fire" of the troops, on Sunday evening, the 7th instant, no exposition, bearing official sanction, should have enlightened the public, and promptly opposed the force of public calumny and ingratitude. If the public had seen such a statement, it would have altered the views of many persons. Even up to this time nothing official hus appeared. In view of this fact, we have obtained the following papers, drawn up with great haste, amid multiplied occupations, by General Cadwallader and Col Page. The statement of General Cadwallader relates simply to the first fire, and the march of the troops into Southwark, on zunday evening. We ask those who yet deny the necessity of firing when the order was executed, to ponder well on the particular statements of Gen Cadwallader, detailing the mode of warning given to the mob to disperse, and the forbearance of the volunteers under aggravated insult and injury. The statement of Colonel Page gives, in brief, what took place under his immediate command, during the entire time of his being on duty in the district. Both statements are simple, condensed views of the matter. We offer them as interesting to all parties. They tell their own tale, and reed no comment.

Some many through components of the Territory of the Components of

Queen. Our orders were not to fire except in delence, and when assaulted. The companies de
tailed met with considerable opposition. The mob
retired slowly and sullenly on all sides. The unmost forbearance was exhibited under their insults; and it was not without great delay
and much difficulty that the avenues of Third
and Queen were finally cleared, and the mititary
posted. Crowds remained, however, outside of
the lines drawn across the streets, menacing by
words as well as gestures. The approaches up
from Third and Queen had scarcely been taken
possession of before the firing was heart at Second,
and Queen, an attack having been made upon the
Artillery companies at this point by the mob. The
companies of Infantry were stationed as nearly as
can be recollected, as follows:—In Third street,
just below Queen, the State Fencibles, Lt. Middleton; a detachment of the Washington Artilleriss.
Capt. Mallory, with a six pounder, No. 1; the Germantown Blues, Lieutenant Bockius; the above
under my immediate command of Captain Tustin
consisted of the National Guards, Lieut. Matheys;
Monroe Guards, Capt. Small; Wayne Artillery,
Capt. Faitamb, and a detachment of the Washington Artillery, with a six pounder, No. 2, under
Lieut. Bringhurst. The line up Third, near to
Catharine, was formed by companies under the immediate command of Col. Murphy. Thus the approaches Southwest and North were guarded at
the time and during the attack upon the Artillery
on the East. The firing in that quarter lasted a
considerable time when it was interrupted, and so
continued until a late hour of the night. Then it
was that the murderous discharge of cannon took
place at the corner of Third and Christian, at the
line commanded by me. Not a shot had been
fired by any of the military, comprising these three
corners of defence up to this point, and they were
at a distance of a square from the night. Then it
was that the murderous discharged. Fortunateity for my command, I had drawn up my
right company, the Fencibles, close to the

manding officer directing his men to preserve a kneeling position. After this the rioters proceeded to Fourih and Queen streets, and gave Capt. Tustin's line, in Queen street, a raking fire from that quarter, wounding several of the Wayne artillery. They then returned to Third and Christian, and were preparing for another fire, when the cavalry under Captains Snyder and Bavington set upon them and captured the cannon, several of the troopers being severely hurt in the attempt. Many prisoners were taken and brought in at this time. No asseall was made upon Col Murphy's line up Third street. The firing was up Queen from below Second, up Third from Christian, and down Queen from above Fourth; but the discharges up Third carried the instruments of death far beyond Col Murphy's line, approaching from the rear and passing some of them as high up as South and Third. The troopers were also fired upon from house tops, windows and alleys, with musketry and rifles, many of the houses near where they were stationed concealing foes.—The night was so dark that objects could not be observed at any distance, and the rioters took care to put out the lamps in their neighborhood. In this way they could closely approach the lines of defence and fire upon them without risk; retreating into the cross streets, and hauling away their cannon by means of ropes secured for that purpose. After the capture of the cannon by the cavalry the firing ceased, and the troops remained in possession of all their costs notil Monday afternoon, when they were witners and Monday afternoon, when they were witners and that there was no further service for military torce.

[From the Pkiladelphia Times, July 16]
The military are thoroughly hated in Southwark.

a continuance or repetition of the troubles:

Arrest of one of them—Hugh Devlin, one of
the principals in the K-nsington riot, was yesterday
arrested through the efforts of John McMenus, and
taken before Alderman Boileau, who committed
him in default of \$2000 bait. This is the man that
is supposed to have shot Mr. Peale; he is a desperate fellow; has been about three years in this coun-

ry.

The Anti-Catholic and riotous feeling is particu of it as to utterly eschew now the use of Bishops and Cardinals, and display a peculiar partiality for mob-caps. Sad creatures.

"Law and Order" forgot to furnish us with his name, and his whereabouts is not known in Phila-delphia.

[From Philadelphia Chronicle, July 16.]

The riots are now numbered with the things that have been, and the rioters, or many of them, have left for parts unknown. The Attorney General, the Sheriff, and other officers of the law, are actively employed ferreting them out. Yesterday there was no disturbance of any kind. The military—several of the companies from the interior of the State—paraded in uniform in the alternoon, and made a fine display. Troops from the country continue to arrive. On Sa'ur-say night, two companies arrived; the Lancaster Fensibles, a well drilled and handsome corps; and a company of riflemen. They are both under command of Major Hambright. Other companies arrived yesterday.—Many people wonder what the inflitary are on duty for, when all is quiet. We think they should be continued where they are, as long as possible.—They can do no harm, and may do much good. [From Philadelphia Chronicle, July 16.]

The Reform Party.

This new party is truly a reform party, and in effecting a reform, they have met with opposition at every turn by the adherents of the two old parties; they opposed them at the ballot-box—they are opposed by the reform of the principles of the two old parties. The remains of the old loco party last in power, object to every move with the greatest tenacity, and no theme is more harped upon than that of pure simple honesty, with their great desire for the public good, assuming often times so much apparent honesty as to effect their object or change the vote, measures previously digested as absolutely proper and necessary. On the other hand, a few influential members nominated and elected by the party, but somewhat identified in the whig ranks, seek to control and direct matters and things with professions of reform, if thereby it will further the cause of whiggery and the election of Henry Clay. Of these last, the party and their principles of reform have most to fear, and if these gentlemen do 1 ot shortly learn better the principles of the party, and forget their former whig managing—Wall street trickery—I apprehend they will bring upon their heads a burst of indignation from their constituents, that may place them in no enviable situation. The principle for reform is demanded by the people—it is identified with the party, and nothing less is required than a radical change. Neither the people nor the party will be content with words of reform—nothing less than a perfect cleansing of the augean stable. If acknowledged frauds existed in departments of the government under their predecessors, it cannot be less so while every officer in those departments remain unchanged. They must be cleared out—their fraud detected—proper men appointed to fill and execute the duties—otherwise it is mere words without acts. No reform is effected—young America prostrated, and that too, by misplaced confidence. Santa.* Sir:This new party is truly a reform party, and in ef-

ROANOKE INLET.—Lieut. Maury, in his paper on the Gulf Stream and currents of the Sea, read before the National Institute, and since published in the Literary Messenger, introduces a remarkable fact relative to Rounoke Inlet, on the coast of North Carolina. Two hundred and firty years ago Sir Francis Drake entered Albemaile Sound, through Roanoke Inlet, with his fact; and where the inlet was then is now a sand-hank above the reach of the highest tides. Only seventy-two years ago it was navigable by vessels drawing twelve leet of water.

AFFAIRS AT NAUVOO.

AFFAIRS AT NAUVOC.

Having visited Nauvoo and its vicinity in person, for the purpose of getting at the true state of affairs among the Mormons and their neighbors, we are enabled to give the latest as well as the most correct intelligence. Nauvoo reposes in a state of quietude and tranquillity most remarkable. During some thirty hours that we passed in the "Holy City," we heard but one solitary intemperate expression, and the man who uttered it was instantly checked, and made silent by more prudent spirits around him Elders Adams and Lyne, accompanied by others, left the city on Tuesday last, their object being to call home the absent Apostles and members of the Council of Seventy. Upon the return of these, there will take place a solemn deliberation of the Twelve Apostles, who will appoint a successor to the lost Prophet, and their appointment will then be acted upon, either to be ratified or rejected, by the Council of Seventy. The walls of the temple are a little more than half up to the designed height, and all work ceased upon them during the recent troubles; but, at the public meeting on Monday afternoon, the people were notified by Elder Phelps, now one of the most active and influential men among them, that labor she uld commence again the next day. He told the men not to neglect their families; to be energetic in seeing them provided for first, and then hasten to work upon the temple. The system upon which this temple has been building is the exaction of labor every tenth day from every man who cannot purchase his exemption from the task with money. It will be, it ever finished, a very imposing looking edifice. It stands in a high and commanding position, a prominent object riviting the stranger's eye at once, and, upon near inspection, the style of architecture is found to be more than commonly attractive from its singularity. It is like nothing else, and, unless we may be allowed to designate it as the Mormonia order, it, certainly, has no name at all. The stone is of excellent quality, quarried in

riiv of the Greys. There is such a whit/pool of conflicting interests involving this business, that an impartial mind is completely astonished at the manner in which first high principles may be lost sight of in the petty differences of party. All men, from one end of the Union to the other, must cendemn, most emphatically, the outbreak at Carthage. It was wrong; it was unjustified by any law; it was a demonstration bound to be regretted deeply by all our good citizens living under this free government. Still let us take care, and do the people of Hancock county, Illinois, tair justice.—St. Louis Reveile, July 6.

We have reverved Quincy papers containing a long correspondence between Gov. Ford and the committee of safety of Hancock county. The committee of safety of Hancock county. The committee enter into a history of the conduct of the Mormons in Missouri and Illinois, and represent them in black colors; they speak of the repeated and successful attempts to set the law at defiance by means of their Nauvoo charter, and state that in criminal and civil proceedings the other citizens have no chance in contests with Mormons. They say that the Sheriff and Clerk of the courts are in the Mormon interest, and that having the majority of the county, after the next election they will have all the olines of the county in their hands. They state that there can be no compromise; that either the Mormons must leave the county, or they will be compelled to do so. They say that it is utterly impossible for both parties to remain in the same county, and they call on Gov Ford to exercise his power and influence to effect the removal of the Mormons.

Gov. Ford writes a long and ill-natured letter in which he reproaches the people of Hancock county with great meanness and bad faith in the murder of Joe Smith, and dwells upon the enermity of the crime, and the disgraceful circumstances under which it was perpetrated. He says that the murder of Joe Smith, after he had pledged him protection, has deprived him of all moral or persua

county from censure; but is very severe upon another portion.

Joe Smith is said to have left in his possession a will, or revelation, appointing a successor. Thus this priestly superstition is attempted to be perpetrated. The absurdities of Mormonism ought to die with the impostor, but the ignorance and superstition of mankind is so great, that they yield blind obedience to religious leaders, and become fanatice of the worst kind. Bigotry makes tools of sensible men, and a religious demagogue acquires a despotic influence over his infatuated followers, and induces them to believe the greatest possible absurdities.—Religious leaders induce their deluded followers to disregard the evidence of their own senses, the dictates of reason and common sense, and to act in such a manner as to bring ruin on themselves and others.

others.

From Warsaw.—All is quiet; the troops had been disbanded, and there were no persons under arms. At Quincy the excitement had subsided, and no signs of war or militively preparation were to be seen. Gev. Ford was still at that place, what he was doing, or what he intended to do, no one, it seems, could tell. Foster, one of the publishers of the Expositor, was on a visit to his Excellency.—He went to Nauvoo two or three days since on board the steamer Menona, for the purpose of seeing to some property which he is the owner of.—During his stay there he was compelled to keep on board the boat, as the most bitter threats of personal violence were made by the Mormons against him. They told him in plain terms that on the boat he was safe from harm, but should he attempt to set his foot upon the soil of the Holy City, that moment would be his last. He returned on board of the Menona to Quincy, for the purpose of objectioning an interview with the Governer, who, he said, had promised to assist him in settling his business in Nauvoo. His property there is said to have cost between ten and fifteen thousand dollars.—St. Louis Erv., July 6.

FLOOD IN THE WARASH.—The flood in the Wa-bash, about the lat instant, was tremendous, the water being higher than ever before known. In addition to great destruction of crops and mills on the Wabash, and its tributaries, several lives havebeen lost.

Washington.

[Correspondence of the Herald]
WASHINGTON, Monday, July 15, 1844.
State of the weather—Fortunate escape of Hon Dixon H. Lewis and the President—Humorous dissertations thereon-Bets upon the Presidential Elec tion-Advantageous offer of Bushrod Taylor, of

The thermometer yesterday with us, stood at 1 P. M , at 93º in the shade-to-day it is but a degree or two lower. The excessive heat has operated as a paralysis upon the already paralyzed city of Washington. All business, (more or less, that is to for the fashionable season. Already the thronging

friend of liberty a momentous question. Religious fanaticism and enthusism in every ag

Religious fanaticism and enthusism in every age, has been a stepping stone to power, when rightly directed by a master mind. Witness the examples of Mehomet and Cromwell. These illustrations may be objected to by some, on account of the ignorance and superstition of those ages, and the comparative enlightemment of our own; but this though seemingly an insurmountable bar to the propagation of any new religion, is in reality the principal cause of the success of Mormonism. The greatest enemy of Mahometanism, was the superstition of those ages, and to any other than a person of enthusiastic and persevering disposition, would have been impossible to overcome it, when after the most laborious effort, he turned the current of that superstition; his work was done. Their idolatry and veneration centred on him, and a religion was founded which is destined to endure till the end of time. Smith had none of these evils to overcome; the generality of men have at the present time no superstitions to conflict with Mormonism. Their god is mammon, and if it can be shown them that their interest would be promoted by the change, they become the zealous converts of any system, however ridiculous or dangerous. Among the Mormonism, however, there is but few of this class; the greater portion of them are of the middle class of people. Industrious, and really honest in their be lief, they are the exact kind of people to form a religion, and they will do it.

Converts are flocking there from all parts of the world, mainly composed of farmers and manufacturers, and are fast becoming powerful and weaithy

Converts are flocking there from all parts of the world, mainly composed of farmers and manufacturers, and are fast becoming powerful and wealthy if the advisers of Smith, the real Mormon leaders could have restrained him in his fits of violence and debauchery, he would not have provoked the anger of his adherents, nor aroused a spirit of persecution among his lawless neighbors, which finally caused his death.

We must all regret to see the majesty of the law violated as it was in the case of Smith; but still we will see the majesty of the law will be the see the majesty of the law will be the law w

his death.

We must all regret to see the majesty of the law violated as it was in the case of Smith; but still, as far as the progress of Mormonism is concerned, the death of the ostensible leader was most desirable. Smith was a man of great obstinacy and some considerable talent, but of violent passions and extremely dissolute. It was in one of his crazy freaks that the destruction of the press was resolved upon, and all the arguments and entreaties of his advisers were repulsed; the lamentable consequences that they prophesied, ensued; a spirit of persecution was raised against the innocent Mormons, and Smith was basely murdered. It is to be hoped that assassins will now desist from any more treasonable commotions, or the consequences will be terrible. It is absurd, after all the examples of history, to attempt to crush any religion, however ridiculous by force; its tendency will inevitably be favorable to the interests of any system, whatever may be the object of it. We boast of our freedom and religious toleration, but in our actions we lamentably falsity our promises. The Mormon Prophet was murdered under the safe guidance of a Governor of Illinois, the murder deeply staining his character, among those who areleconversant with the facts of the case. If the murder of Smith was intended to subvert Mormonism, the assassins have deeply erred. Under the guidance of leaders, who are determined to submit to the laws, Mormonism is destined to flourish and yet become the religion of the land.

S. L. R.

yet become the religion of the land. S. L. R.

Sad Accident.—The Eastport Sentinel gives the following account of a dreadful accident which occurred at Baring, Me, on the 4th of July :—The Celsia Artillery Company, with two field pieces, came up envisit, and in loading and discharging their pieces, the men at each gun strove to outdo the other. In their haste the men on one side neglected to "swab out," the consequence of which was, when ramming he next cartridge the powder ignited, awfully mangling and burning the two men engaged in the act. A surgeon was immediately called, and simputation found necessary. One of the men, Caleb Nodding of this town, had his right arm and left hand somputated; the other, Eli Spregue, lost the themb of his left, and fore finger of his right hand. Their faces were severely burnt.

MORMON CONVENTION.—We learn that a number of Mormons assembled in Baltimore on Saturday, agreemely to appointment, and decided on account of the death of their leader, see Smith, to make no movement on the

Albany.
[Correspondence of the Hereld.]

ALBANY, July 15, 1844 Albany-The Season at Saratoga-Wickliffe and President Tyler's Government Affairs-Irish Troops-Native American I xcitement- Weed, Filmore, Furman, and Franklin-Young Hick ory Enthusiasm - Bouck let down ala Throop and Yates-Silas Wright's Nomination arranged at Lindenwold-Proclaimed by Mr. Van Buren's Friends on the 4th of July.

I have returned on a flying excursion from Sata

togs, where the greatest preparations are making

oaper that Filmore must be their candidate for Gevernor, and old Daniel Cady the Lieuwanat Governor. But should Gabriel Furman demand the nomination, it will not be an easy matter to thrust himaside Morris Franklin has many strong friends be him New York and this city, who desire to reward him for consenting to be used, as he was, as the pretended whig candidate for Mayor of the city last spring. There exists, however, an unaccountable apathy among the whigs, from which if they do not soon arouse, will assuredly result in their utter disconfidure and defeat. They possess nething of that activity, energy and indomntable spirit of 1840, which so triumphantly carried them to victory.

their utter discomfiture and defeat. They possess nething of that activity, energy and indomitable spirit of 1840, which so triumphantly carried them to victory.

On the other hand, the democrats appear more active. Polk and Dallas—Young Hickory and victory—are on every tongue. The old bickory times of Jackson appear to be revived. They have caught the epirit of enthusiasm which so animated the whigs in the last great contest, and if not abated in less than a month, their victory may be readered certain. The merchants and mechanics will go for Clay and the tariff, but the farmers care little about the question of tariff for the pretection of manufactures exclusively.

Upon the question as to the democratic candidate for Governer, a decided charge has taken place in the minds of that party since the 4 h last. The Argus, in adhering to Bouck, repeatedly announced that Sales Wright would in no event allow the use of his distinguished name as a cardidate, especially since he refused the two highest nonors in the nation. Upon Mr Wright's return from Washington, he remained three days at Lindenwold; and in the course of a very lew days after his departure, a tremendous mass convention was held in Mr. Van Buren's ewn county, at which Mr. Wright was unanimously, and by repeated demonstrations of acclamation, nominated for Governor, and delegates appointed to carry out the wishes of that meeting at Syracuse. At this convention there were present General Dix, Mayor Morris, and other distinguished citizens from abroad, who spoke on the occasion, and took active part in the proceedings. The gentleman who oresented the name of Mr. Wright, was Juege Hogeboom, one of the most clear headed and for a sighted men in the State, and as a member of the committee who reported the resolution, the name of Lawrence Van Buren, brother of the ex Precient, appears. From all these facts and circumstances, does it not evidently assume that the arrangement was perfected at Lindenwold, that Mr. Wright should not decline the nomination? It req

Yours, &c. W. H.

LATER FROW DOMINICA.—The Smith Tuttle, from Guadaloupe, arrived at New Haven on Sunday, oringing advices from Dominica to the 23d of June. We searn that the insurrection had been put down without much difficulty, and that the operation of martial law was suspended on the 21st. Great damage was done to several at the estates on the island. The Governor had issued a oroclamation of amnesty to all, with the exception of the ringleaders, ninety of whom had been retained in prison on undergo the decision of the laws, several hundred having been discharged under the admonitory advice of the Governor. The islands had been overwhelmed with rains and floods, with great damage to the roads, &c. A singular discovery had been made in taking a cersus of the Island of Trinided, being that of "two encampments of the aboriginal Indians of the island, belonging to a race perfectly distinct from any hitherto known." This fact is noted in the Trinidad Standard of the 17th ult. Charite, orobably. The same race yet existing numerously in Guisson, Brazil, and other parts of South America. They were once very numerous in Trinidad, but after long and lesperate struggles against the Europeans they absondend the island for the main. Remeants of them are found in Central America, degenerate but distinct from the other ribes.

the 16th July - The aplended, fast switing are favories are contrively as above.

The has plended accor modations for cabin, seemed cabin and the rare passengers. Those wishing to seeme berths should make early application to

W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT, 115 ltreament 15 1276 Southetrest, Roy Maiden Lane